

Difficult Wetland Situations

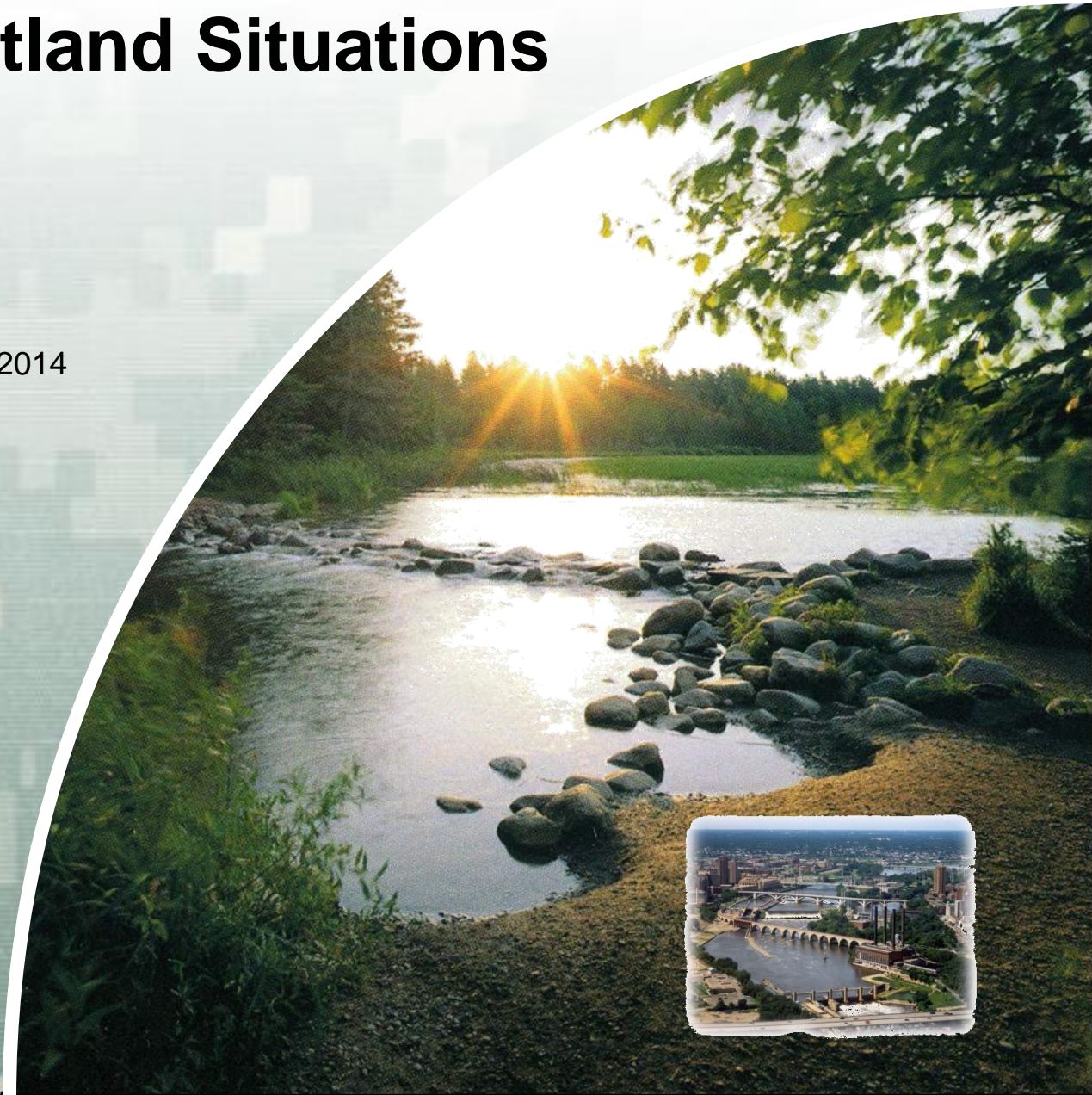
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Critical Methods Training/March 12, 2014



US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG®



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DoD Joint Ethics Regulation, ¶ 2-207

Presentation Outline

- Background/review
 - Difficult Wetland Situations
 - ▶ Key definitions
 - ▶ Examples
 - Q&A/discussion
-

Wetland Definition

Wetlands are sometimes wet areas where
people meet to argue.

-Greg Larson, Soil Scientist

Wetland Definition

Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Normal Circumstances

The soils and hydrology normally present without regard to whether vegetation has been removed.

Consider:

“extent and relative permanence”

and

“purpose and cause”

of the physical alteration to vegetation and/or hydrology





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Wetlands Research Program Technical Report Y-87-1 (on-line edition)

Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual

by Environmental Laboratory



January 1987 - Final Report
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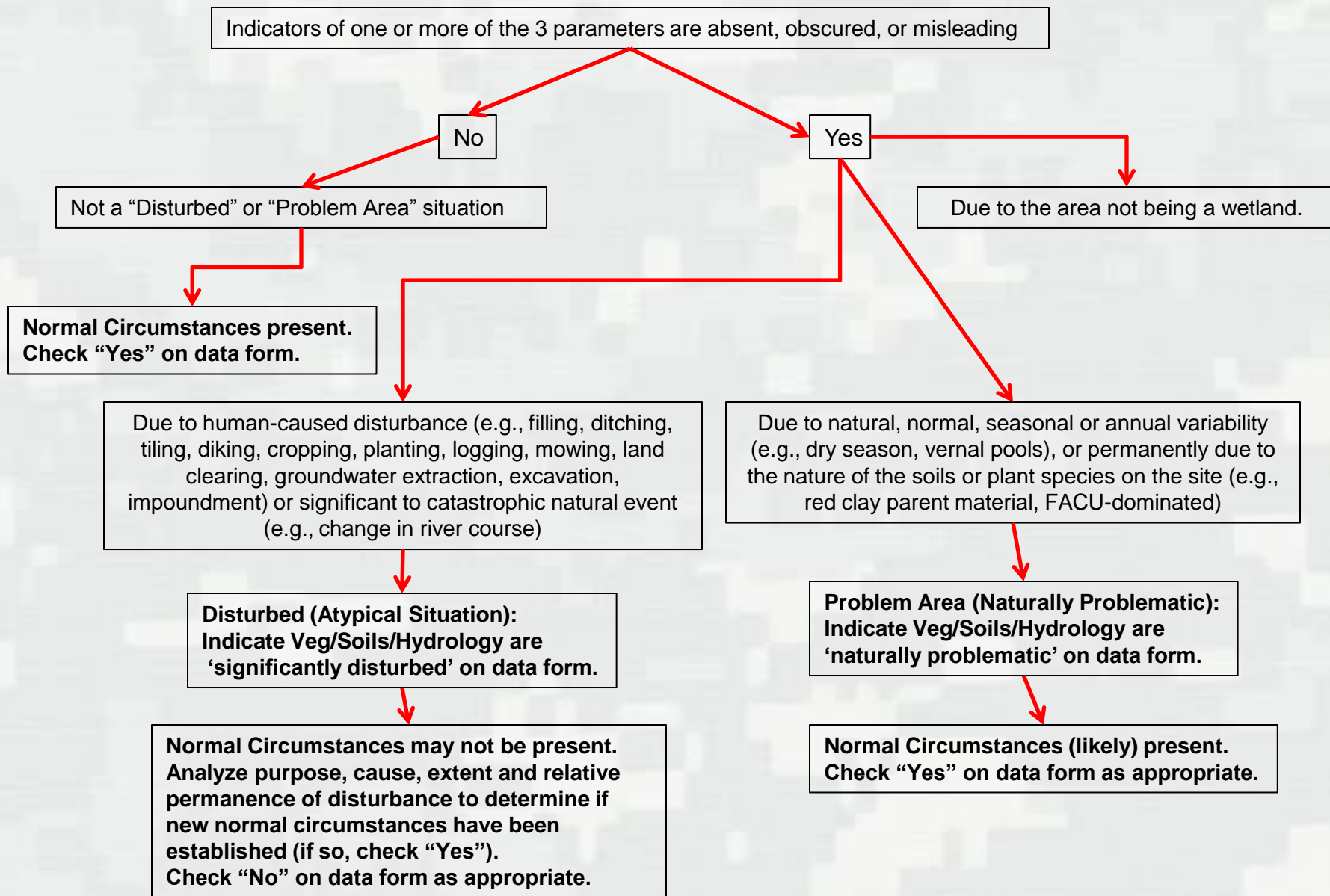


■ Atypical situations

- ▶ One or more parameters absent due to recent human activity or natural event
 - Disturbed site

■ Problem areas

- ▶ One or more parameters periodically or permanently absent due to natural conditions.
 - Naturally “problematic” site



Note: a sample point can be both a disturbed (atypical situation) and problem area, in which case, normal circumstances are likely not present due to the atypical situation.

Normal Circumstances

A new, permitted alteration that is relatively permanent can establish a new normal circumstance (e.g., concrete dam, authorized wetland fill)



Ditch constructed in 1950s and maintained since = ditch is established as the normal circumstance; partially drained is the normal circumstance for hydrology

Ditch constructed last year = ditch is a new circumstance, drainage impact is not the normal circumstances for hydrology (yet...)

1987 Manual: Mere presence of artificial drainage system does not necessarily mean wetland hydrology has been eliminated

Normal Circumstances



Recent, unauthorized fill that buried native soils and altered hydrology is not the normal circumstance



Ag Land Normal Circumstances

- Normal cropping of an agricultural field is NOT the normal circumstance.



- Determine the soils and hydrology naturally driving the site, not what “normally” happens by humans.
 - Mapping Conventions (off-site review) will help determine ‘normal’ hydrology in agricultural settings.
-





Normal Environmental Conditions

The conditions expected during the normal wet portion of the growing season during a normal precipitation year.

(It's our job to determine if the indicators are reflective of what would be expected during NEC. Hint: we usually aren't observing wetlands during NEC.)

NEC vs. NC

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Midwest Region

Project/Site:		City/County:		Sampling Date:	
Applicant/Owner:		State:		Sampling Point:	
Investigator(s):		Section, Township, Range:			
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):		Local relief (concave, convex, none):			
Slope (%):		Lat:		Long:	
				Datum:	
Soil Map Unit Name:				NWI Classification:	
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of the year? <input type="checkbox"/> (If no, explain in remarks.)					
Are vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> , soil <input type="checkbox"/> , or hydrology <input type="checkbox"/> significantly disturbed? <input type="checkbox"/>					
Are vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> , soil <input type="checkbox"/> , or hydrology <input type="checkbox"/> naturally problematic? <input type="checkbox"/>					
Are "normal circumstances" present? <input type="checkbox"/>					
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS (If needed, explain any answers in remarks.)					
Hydrophytic vegetation present?		<input type="checkbox"/>		Normal circumstances?	
Hydric soil present?		<input type="checkbox"/>		Is the sampled area within a wetland?	
Indicators of wetland hydrology present?		<input type="checkbox"/>		If yes, optional wetland site ID: <input type="text"/>	
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)					

Antecedent Precipitation (Normal Environmental Conditions)

TERMINATION DATA FORM - Midwest Region

Project/Site: _____ City/County: Minnetonka/Hennepin Sampling Date: 10/14/2010
Applicant/Owner: _____ State: MIN Sampling Point: 1-1 Wet
Investigator(s): _____ Section, Township, Range NE 1/4 Sec. 16, T117N, R22W
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Basin Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave
Slope (%): 1 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
Soil Map Unit Name: Klossner NW1 or WW1 classification: PERMf

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No X (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation X, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No X
Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____

Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____
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Remarks:

Above average precipitation, wetland area continuously mowed (manicured lawn)

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Examples of Atypical Situations:

- Unauthorized activities
- Natural events
- Man-induced wetlands



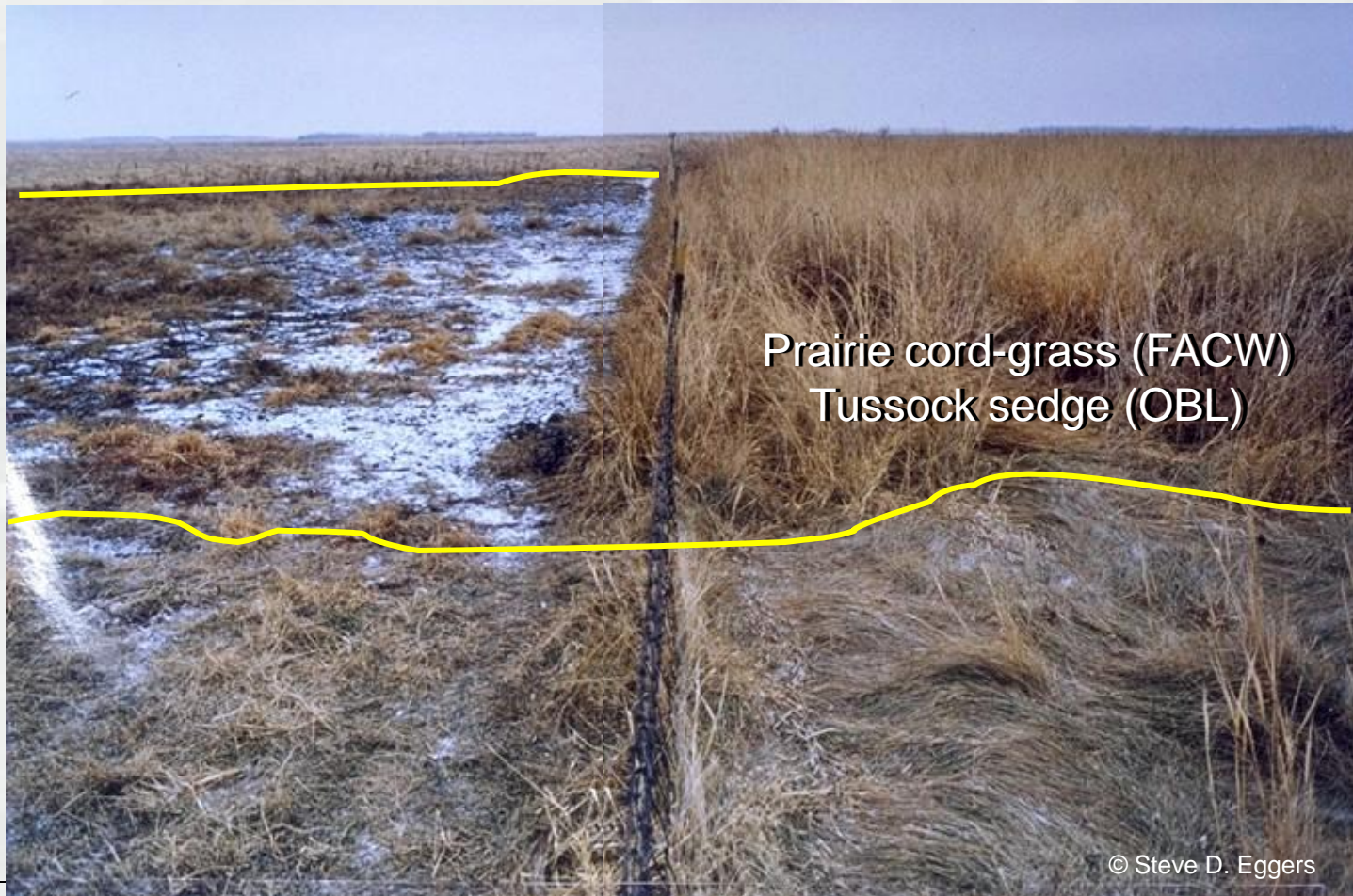


Areas affected by grazing

“Increasers” and “decreasers”

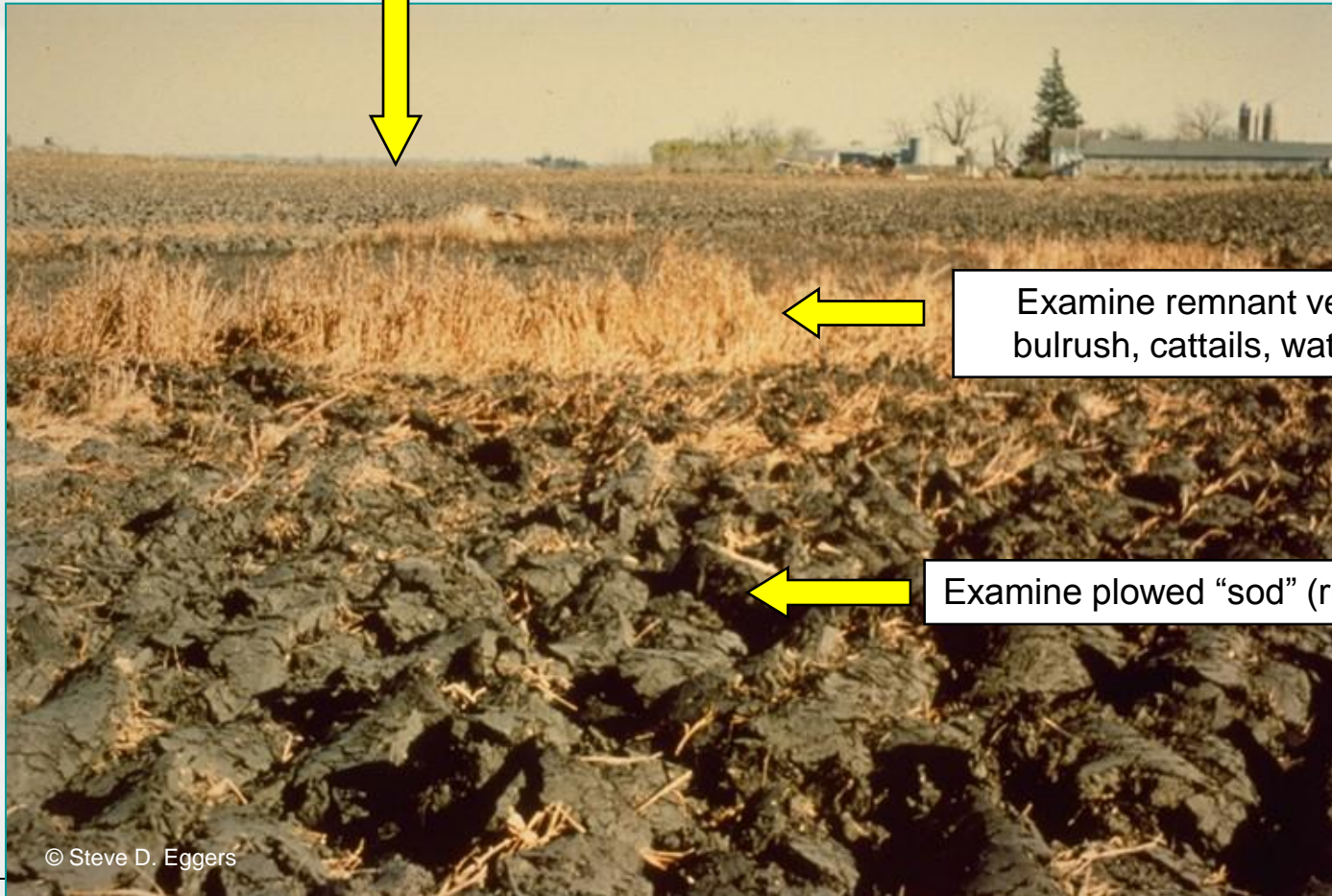


Areas affected by grazing



Managed plant communities

Ag lands – [apply interagency mapping conventions](#) !



Examine remnant vegetation (river bulrush, cattails, water smartweed)

Examine plowed “sod” (river bulrush)



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Examples of Problem Areas:

- Wetlands on drumlins
- Seasonal wetlands
- Prairie potholes
- Vegetated flats

Seasonal Wetlands



FACU and UPL
Species
Temporarily
Dominate

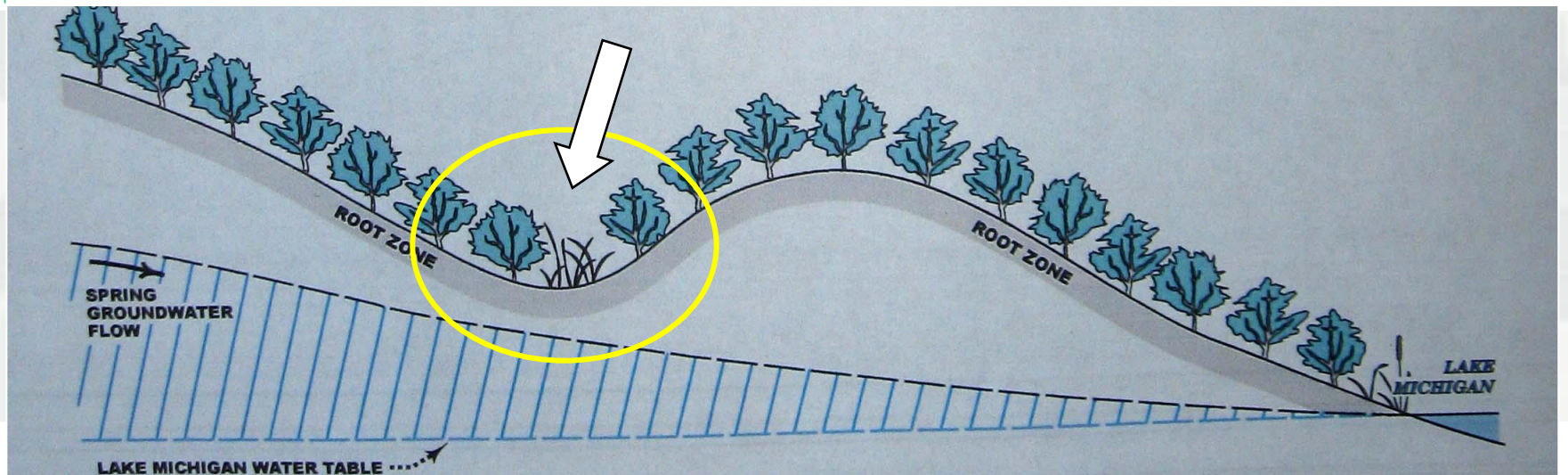
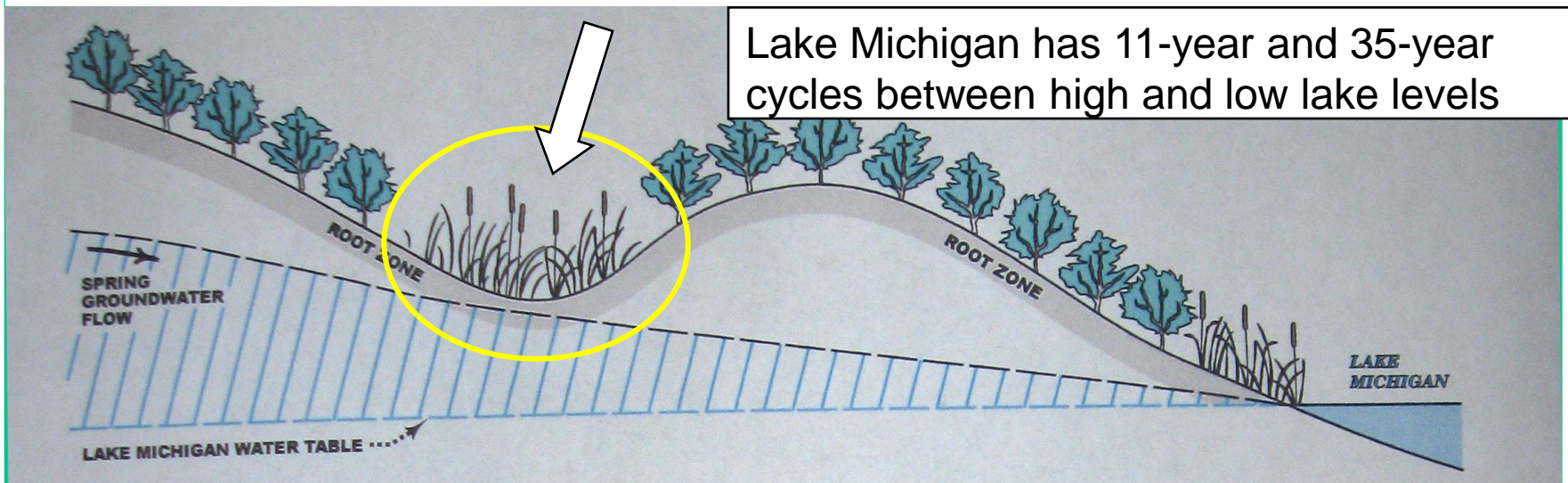


Long-Term
Cycles of
Wet and
Drought



Multi-Year Temporal Shifts in Vegetation: Lake Michigan Example

Lake Michigan has 11-year and 35-year cycles between high and low lake levels






Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation



FACU-Dominated Bog (Jack Pine)

A photograph of a forest interior. In the foreground, there is a dense layer of brown pine needles and some green plants. To the left, there are large green leaves of skunk cabbage and cinnamon ferns. In the background, several tall, thin trees are visible, including a large white pine tree on the right and several smaller, darker trees on the left. The lighting is soft, suggesting a shaded forest environment.

Speckled
Alder

White
Pine

Skunk cabbage,
Cinnamon fern



Problem Area

Atypical situation

May 12, 2011





310th St

310th St

64 890th Ave

890th Ave 64

890th Ave 64

890th Ave





Fluvial sediments



Indicators of Wetland Hydrology: Circumstantial Evidence



Water Drives the System

However, of the three technical criteria for wetland identification, wetland hydrology is often the **least exact** and **most difficult** to establish in a one-time field visit, due largely to multi-year, annual, seasonal and even daily fluctuations.

Supplements: Chapter 5

The goal is to determine if
VEGETATION
SOILS
HYDROLOGY
would be present
under NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Difficult Wetland Situations



“Amphibious Valtra C Series tractor is ideal for working on a wet, new peat bog.”

No Longer a "Problem"

LORD
FLETCHER'S
OLD LAKE LODGE
LAKE MINNETONKA

43 YEARS
AGO WE
WERE A
SWAMP.

NAEGELE

4 MAY 2011 12:23



KEEP CALM

WE'LL GET TO THE CARRION PART IN A MINUTE.